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| 10/624,804 | 07/22/2003 | Cheng-Chih Wang | DEE-PT125 | 6653 |

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| EXAMINER | |
|---|---|
| SUGENT, JAMES F | |
| **ART UNIT** | **PAPER NUMBER** |
| 2116 | |

DATE MAILED: 06/29/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 10/624,804 | WANG ET AL. | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | James Sugent | 2116 | |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *05 May 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is sent in response to Applicant's Communication received May 5, 2006 for application number 10/624804 originally filed July 22, 2004. The Office hereby acknowledges receipt of the following and placed of record in file: amended claims.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claims 9, 11 and 13 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Ruppertz et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,363,446) (hereinafter referred to as Ruppertz).

As to claim 9, method for booting a computer system having a memory card reading device (26), and a control circuit (16) storing a first password (19) (column 5, lines 24-33), comprising steps of: a) providing a memory card (27) having a second password (27a) and a basic input-output system (27b and 27c) stored therein (column 6, lines 5-10); b) inserting said memory card into said memory card reading device (column 6, lines 33-41); c) reading said second password by said control circuit (column 7, lines 14-18); d) comparing said second password with said first password (column 7, lines 46-52); and e) booting said computer system by reading said basic input-output system by said control circuit while said second password and said first password are identical to each other (column 8, lines 5-21).

As to claim 11, Ruppertz discloses a method wherein said control circuit is electrically connected to said memory card reading device (as shown in figure 1) and a power supply (as is inherently known in the art) of said computer system respectively (column 5, lines 24-33).

As to claim 13, though Ruppertz does not directly disclose a system wherein said power supply is electrically connected to a motherboard of said computer system per se, it is inherent in the art that a power supply is necessary to power the motherboard.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3-5 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell (U.S. Patent No. 5,410,707) (hereinafter referred to as Bell) in view of Baxter et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,550,007 B1) (hereinafter referred to as Baxter).

As to claim 1, Bell discloses a method for initiating a computer system through a memory card, wherein said computer system comprises a memory card reading device (memory card controller interface 212) and a control circuit (memory card interface controller 102) comprising steps of: providing said memory card (flash memory card 112) storing therein a basic input-output system (Bell discloses a system wherein the bootstrap program is loaded from an external memory [112] onto the system; column 3, lines 43-46); inserting said memory card into said

memory card reading device (column 4, lines 9-15); and initiating said computer system through reading said basic input-output system by said control circuit (column 7, lines 9-11).

Bell does not disclose the initiating program comprising: selecting a path of initiating said computer system through said memory card or disabling said basic input-output system memory by said control circuit.

Baxter teaches a processing system wherein the boot loading system involves selecting a path from a list of boot devices from a boot table (24) for initiating the computer system (column 2, line 62 thru column 3, line 7) and disabling said basic input-output system memory by said control circuit (Baxter teaches a boot process that involves selecting a floppy disk to boot a computer such that the floppy disk is enabled to boot the computer and the ROM BIOS 15 is disabled from booting the computer [steps 212 and 214]; column 3, lines 31-35). Baxter has the additional feature of allowing the user the option of booting from the floppy disk if desired (column 2, lines 8-12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art, having the teachings of Bell and Baxter before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the initiation process disclosed by Bell to use the path selection and BIOS disabling steps as taught by Baxter. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make use of the initiation processes in view of the teachings of Baxter, as doing so would give the added benefit of allowing the user the option of booting from the floppy disk if desired (as taught by Baxter above).

As to claim 3, Bell discloses a method wherein said control circuit (controller 102) is controlled by a selectively initiating signal (BIOS_LOAD) to initiate said computer system

through said memory card (112) (Bell discloses the controller [102] controlled by the initiating signal [BIOS_LOAD] when the reset switch [204] is depressed; column 5, lines 7-21).

As to claim 4, Bell discloses a method wherein said selective initiating signal (BIOS_LOAD) is initiated by a key (momentary switch 204) on a panel of said computer system (column 6, lines 7-21).

As to claim 5, Bell teaches a method wherein said control circuit (controller 102) is electrically connected to said memory card reading device (212) and a power supply of said computer system respectively (Though Bell does not disclose a power supply per se, it is inherent in the art that a power supply is necessary to power the system; column 4, lines 9-15).

As to claim 7, though Bell and Curran do not directly disclose a system wherein said power supply is electrically connected to a motherboard of said computer system; per se, it is inherent in the art that a power supply is necessary to power the motherboard.

Claims 15, 17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell (U.S. Patent No. 5,410,707) (hereinafter referred to as Bell) in view of Jeon (U.S. Patent No. 6,122,734) (hereinafter referred to as Jeon).

As to claim 15, Bell discloses a method for booting a computer system having a memory card reading device (memory card controller interface 212) and a control circuit (memory card interface controller 102), comprising steps of: providing a memory card (flash memory card 112) storing therein a basic input-output system (Bell discloses a system wherein the bootstrap program is loaded from an external memory [112] onto the system; column 3, lines 43-46); inserting said memory card into said memory card reading device (column 4, lines 9-15); and

booting said computer system through reading said basic input-output system by said control circuit (column 7, lines 9-11).

Bell does not disclose the method providing a memory card having an operating system stored therein or reading said operating system through said control circuit for operating said computer system.

Jeon teaches a system and method wherein a floppy disk has a boot image and an operating system stored therein (column 4, lines 13-14). Jeon further teaches the computer (10) is booted using a boot image from a floppy disk and reads the operating system from the floppy disk (column 4, lines 55-59). Jeon also has the additional feature of having a manufactured CD-ROM that is capable of booting and repairing a computer system (column 2, lines 56-66).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art, having the teachings of Bell and Jeon before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the memory card disclosed by Bell to add an operating system to the memory card and having the computer system reading the operating system as taught by Jeon. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make use of operating system boot process in view of the teachings of Jeon, as doing so would give the added benefit of having a manufactured CD-ROM that is capable of booting and repairing a computer system (column 2, lines 56-66).

As to claim 17, Bell discloses a method wherein said control circuit (controller 102) is electrically connected to said memory card reading device (212) and a power supply of said computer system respectively (Though Bell does not disclose a power supply per se, it is inherent in the art that a power supply is necessary to power the system; column 4, lines 9-15).

As to claim 19, though Bell and Baxter do not directly disclose a system wherein said power supply is electrically connected to a motherboard of said computer system; per se, it is inherent in the art that a power supply is necessary to power the motherboard.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell (U.S. Patent No. 5,410,707) and Baxter et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,550,007 B1) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Larson et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,505,263 B1) (hereinafter referred to as Larson).

As to claim 2, neither Bell nor Baxter discloses the method wherein said control circuit is connected to a chipset of said computer system and said basic input-output basic memory via one of a low pin count interface and a peripheral component interconnect interface.

Larson teaches an I/O bus controller (115) wherein said controller is connected to a chipset (processor 103) of said computer system and said basic input-output basic memory (121) via one of a low pin count interface (151) and a peripheral component interconnect interface (123) (column 5, lines 7-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art, having the teachings of Bell, Curran and Larson before him at the time the invention was made, to modify bus system disclosed by Bell to use the bus layout as taught by Larson. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make use of the bus system in view of the teachings of Larson, as doing so would give the added benefit of better utilization of system memory (column 1, lines 48-56).

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell (U.S. Patent No. 5,410,707) and Baxter et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,550,007 B1) as applied to claims 1 and 5

above, and further in view of Wang (U.S. Patent No. 6,041,413) (hereinafter referred to as Wang).

As to claim 6, Bell and Baxter do not disclose a method wherein said power supply is an ATX power supply and provides a standby power.

Wang teaches a security control system for a computer system wherein the power supply is an ATX standard power supply and provides stand-by power (column 6, lines 1-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art, having the teachings of Bell, Curran and Wang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the power supply disclosed by Bell to use an ATX standard power supply as taught by Wang. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make use of an ATX standard power supply in view of the teachings of Wang, as doing so would give the added benefit of security to the power supply giving an added layer of security (column 3, lines 7-17).

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell (U.S. Patent No. 5,410,707) and Baxter et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,550,007 B1) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Peng et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0050938 A1) (hereinafter referred to as Peng).

As to claim 8, neither Bell nor Curran directly discloses a method wherein said memory card is one selected from a group consisting of a secure digital card, a memory stick, and a multimedia card.

Peng teaches a document updating system wherein the user has a choice of selecting a memory device that is consisted of in a group consisting of a secure digital card, a memory stick, and a multimedia card (paragraph 27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art, having the teachings of Bell, Curran and Peng before him at the time the invention was made, to have the memory disk selection as disclosed by Bell to use added option of selecting one disk out of many as taught by Peng. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make use of multiple memory selection in view of the teachings of Peng, as doing so would give the added benefit of remote loading of the boot system (paragraph 24).

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ruppertz et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,363,446) as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Larson et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,505,263 B1) (hereinafter referred to as Larson).

As to claim 10, Ruppertz does not disclose the method wherein said control circuit is connected to a chipset of said computer system and said basic input-output basic memory via one of a low pin count interface and a peripheral component interconnect interface.

Larson teaches an I/O bus controller (115) wherein said controller is connected to a chipset (processor 103) of said computer system and said basic input-output basic memory (121) via one of a low pin count interface (151) and a peripheral component interconnect interface (123) (column 5, lines 7-21). Larson also teaches the additional feature of better utilization of system memory (column 1, lines 48-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art, having the teachings of Ruppertz and Larson before him at the time the invention was made, to modify bus system disclosed by Ruppertz to use the bus layout as taught by Larson. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make use of the bus system in view of the teachings of Larson, as doing

so would give the added benefit of better utilization of system memory (as taught by Larson above).

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ruppertz et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,363,446) as applied to claims 9 and 11 above, and further in view of Wang (U.S. Patent No. 6,041,413) (hereinafter referred to as Wang).

As to claim 12, Ruppertz does not disclose a method wherein said power supply is an ATX power supply and provides a standby power.

Wang teaches a security control system for a computer system wherein the power supply is an ATX standard power supply and provides stand-by power (column 6, lines 1-16). Wang also has the additional feature of security to the power supply giving an added layer of security (column 3, lines 7-17).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art, having the teachings of Ruppertz and Wang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the power supply disclosed by Ruppertz to use an ATX standard power supply as taught by Wang. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make use of an ATX standard power supply in view of the teachings of Wang, as doing so would give the added benefit of security to the power supply giving an added layer of security (as taught by Wang above).

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ruppertz et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,363,446) as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Peng et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0050938 A1) (hereinafter referred to as Peng).

As to claim 14, Ruppertz does not directly disclose a method wherein said memory card is one selected from a group consisting of a secure digital card, a memory stick, and a multimedia card.

Peng teaches a document updating system wherein the user has a choice of selecting a memory device that is consisted of in a group consisting of a secure digital card, a memory stick, and a multimedia card (paragraph 27). Peng also has the additional feature of remote loading of the boot system (paragraph 24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art, having the teachings of Ruppertz and Peng before him at the time the invention was made, to have the memory disk selection as disclosed by Ruppertz to use added option of selecting one disk out of many as taught by Peng. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make use of multiple memory selection in view of the teachings of Peng, as doing so would give the added benefit of remote loading of the boot system (as taught by Peng above).

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell (U.S. Patent No. 5,410,707) and Jeon (U.S. Patent No. 6,122,734) as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Larson et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,505,263 B1) (hereinafter referred to as Larson).

As to claim 16, neither Bell nor Jeon discloses the method wherein said control circuit is connected to a chipset of said computer system and said basic input-output basic memory via one of a low pin count interface and a peripheral component interconnect interface.

Larson teaches an I/O bus controller (115) wherein said controller is connected to a chipset (processor 103) of said computer system and said basic input-output basic memory (121)

via one of a low pin count interface (151) and a peripheral component interconnect interface (123) (column 5, lines 7-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art, having the teachings of Bell, Jeon and Larson before him at the time the invention was made, to modify bus system disclosed by Bell to use the bus layout as taught by Larson. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make use of the bus system in view of the teachings of Larson, as doing so would give the added benefit of better utilization of system memory (column 1, lines 48-56).

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell (U.S. Patent No. 5,410,707) and Jeon (U.S. Patent No. 6,122,734) as applied to claims 15 and 17 above, and further in view of Wang (U.S. Patent No. 6,041,413) (hereinafter referred to as Wang).

As to claim 18, Bell and Jeon do not disclose a method wherein said power supply is an ATX power supply and provides a standby power.

Wang teaches a security control system for a computer system wherein the power supply is an ATX standard power supply and provides stand-by power (column 6, lines 1-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art, having the teachings of Bell, Jeon and Wang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the power supply disclosed by Bell to use an ATX standard power supply as taught by Wang. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make use of an ATX standard power supply in view of the teachings of Wang, as doing so would give the added benefit of security to the power supply giving an added layer of security (column 3, lines 7-17).

Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell (U.S. Patent No. 5,410,707) and Jeon (U.S. Patent No. 6,122,734) as applied to claim 15 above, and further in

view of Peng et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0050938 A1) (hereinafter referred to as Peng).

As to claim 20, neither Bell nor Jeon directly discloses a method wherein said memory card is one selected from a group consisting of a secure digital card, a memory stick, and a multimedia card.

Peng teaches a document updating system wherein the user has a choice of selecting a memory device that is consisted of in a group consisting of a secure digital card, a memory stick, and a multimedia card (paragraph 27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art, having the teachings of Bell, Curran and Peng before him at the time the invention was made, to have the memory disk selection as disclosed by Bell to use added option of selecting one disk out of many as taught by Peng. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make use of multiple memory selection in view of the teachings of Peng, as doing so would give the added benefit of remote loading of the boot system (paragraph 24).

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Though the Examiner would like to address an argument proposed by the Applicant.

In re claim 1, the Applicant argues that the process disclosed by Bell (U.S. Patent No. 5,410,707) is distinguishable from the Applicant's invention. The Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant's argument. In re claim 1, the Applicant claims an invention that is

"initiating a computer system through a memory card, wherein said computer system comprises a memory card reading device, a control circuit, and a basic input-output system memory" which is clearly defined in Bell (column 3, lines 43-46 and column 6, lines 3-11). It is also argued that, though Bell does cite "resetting" the computer using the external storage device as argued by the Applicant in the response, resetting a computer comprises running a "cold boot" (as is known in the art) which further compromises booting and initializing the computer. Claim 1 continues to recite "providing said memory card storing therein a basic input-output system" which again is clearly defined in Bell (column 3, lines 43-46) as shown in the first Non-Final Office Action and repeated hereinabove. Bell clearly defines inserting the memory card into the reading device (column 4, lines 9-15) and initiating said computer system through control circuit (column 7, lines 9-11).

Therefore, the Examiner finds the arguments to this reference non-persuasive and that Bell reads to the claim language presented. Also, Bell is also used for claim 15 and the same argument applies. Bell is no longer used for claim 9 as a new reference has been cited as shown hereinabove.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James Sugent whose telephone number is (571) 272-5726. The examiner can normally be reached on 8AM - 4PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynne Browne can be reached on (571) 272-3670. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at (866) 217-9197 (toll-free).

James Sugent
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June 19, 2006

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